SENATE BILL No. 300

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 35-41-3-2; IC 35-47-6.

Synopsis: Airport and aircraft offenses. Allows a person to use reasonable force to stop another person from hijacking or otherwise seizing unlawful control of an aircraft in flight. Makes it a Class D felony for a person to violate federal regulations concerning: (1) airport security; and (2) airplane operator security. Makes it a Class A felony for a person to use force or violence to: (1) injure or confine another person in an aircraft; (2) disrupt the operation of an aircraft; or (3) hijack an aircraft in flight.

Effective: July 1, 2002.

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January 7, 2002, read first time and referred to Committee on Corrections, Criminal and Civil Procedures.





Second Regular Session 112th General Assembly (2002)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2001 General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 300

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 35-41-3-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2002]: Sec. 2. (a) A person is justified in using reasonable force against another person to protect himself the person or a third person from what he the person reasonably believes to be the imminent use of unlawful force. However, a person is justified in using deadly force only if he the person reasonably believes that that force is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury to himself the person or a third person or the commission of a forcible felony. No person in this state shall be placed in legal jeopardy of any kind whatsoever for protecting himself the person or his the person's family by reasonable means necessary.

- (b) A person is justified in using reasonable force, including deadly force, against another person if he the person reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent or terminate the other person's unlawful entry of or attack on his the person's dwelling or curtilage.
 - (c) With respect to property other than a dwelling or curtilage, a



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1	person is justified in using reasonable force against another person if
2	he the person reasonably believes that the force is necessary to
3	immediately prevent or terminate the other person's trespass on or
4	criminal interference with property lawfully in his the person's
5	possession, lawfully in possession of a member of his the person's
6	immediate family, or belonging to a another person whose property he
7	the person has authority to protect. However, a person is not justified
8	in using deadly force unless that force is justified under subsection (a).
9	(d) A person is justified in using reasonable force, including
.0	deadly force, against another person if the person reasonably
.1	believes that the force is necessary to prevent or stop the other
.2	person from hijacking, attempting to hijack, or otherwise seizing
.3	or attempting to seize unlawful control of an aircraft in flight. For
.4	purposes of this subsection, an aircraft is considered to be in flight
.5	while the aircraft is:
.6	(1) on the ground in Indiana:
.7	(A) after the doors of the aircraft are closed for takeoff;
8	and
.9	(B) until the aircraft takes off;
20	(2) in the airspace above Indiana; or
21	(3) on the ground in Indiana:
22	(A) after the aircraft lands; and
23	(B) before the doors of the aircraft are opened after
24	landing.
25	(e) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c), of this section, a
26	person is not justified in using force if the person :
27	(1) he is committing, or is escaping after the commission of, a
28	crime;
29	(2) he provokes unlawful action by another person, with intent to
30	cause bodily injury to the other person; or
31	(3) he has entered into combat with another person or is the initial
32	aggressor, unless he the person withdraws from the encounter
33	and communicates to the other person his the person's intent to
34	do so and the other person nevertheless continues or threatens to
35	continue unlawful action.
36	(f) Notwithstanding subsection (d), a person is not justified in
37	using force if the person:
88	(1) is committing, or is escaping after the commission of, a
39	crime;
10	(2) provokes unlawful action by another person, with intent to
11	cause bodily injury to the other person; or
12	(3) continues to combat another person after the other person



1	withdraws from the encounter and communicates the other
2	person's intent to stop hijacking, attempting to hijack, or
3	otherwise seizing or attempting to seize unlawful control of an
4	aircraft in flight.
5	SECTION 2. IC 35-47-6-1.4 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
6	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
7	1, 2002]: Sec. 1.4. (a) This section does not apply to a person who
8	is:
9	(1) employed by:
10	(A) an airport;
11	(B) an airline; or
12	(C) a law enforcement agency; and
13	(2) acting lawfully within the scope of the person's
14	employment.
15	(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally enters an area of
16	an airport in violation of 14 CFR 107 (Airport Security) as in effect
17	July 1, 2002, commits a Class D felony.
18	SECTION 3. IC 35-47-6-1.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
19	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
20	1, 2002]: Sec. 1.5. (a) This section does not apply to a person who
21	is:
22	(1) employed by:
23	(A) an airport;
24	(B) an airline; or
25	(C) a law enforcement agency; and
26	(2) acting lawfully within the scope of the person's
27	employment.
28	(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally boards an aircraft
29	in violation of 14 CFR 108 (Airplane Operator Security) as in
30	effect July 1, 2002, commits a Class D felony.
31	SECTION 4. IC 35-47-6-1.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
32	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
33	1, 2002]: Sec. 1.6. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally uses
34	force or violence or the threat of force or violence:
35	(1) to unlawfully injure another person in an aircraft;
36	(2) to unlawfully subject another person to physical
37	confinement or restraint in an aircraft;
38	(3) to disrupt the operation of an aircraft; or
39	(4) to hijack an aircraft;
40	in flight commits a Class A felony.
41	(b) For purposes of this section, an aircraft is considered to be
42	in flight while the aircraft is:



 (A) after the doors of the aircraft are closed for take and (B) until the aircraft takes off; (2) in the airspace above Indiana; or (3) on the ground in Indiana: (A) after the aircraft lands; and (B) before the doors of the aircraft are enough a
(B) until the aircraft takes off;(2) in the airspace above Indiana; or(3) on the ground in Indiana:(A) after the aircraft lands; and
(2) in the airspace above Indiana; or(3) on the ground in Indiana:(A) after the aircraft lands; and
(3) on the ground in Indiana:(A) after the aircraft lands; and
(A) after the aircraft lands; and
(A) after the aircraft lands; and
(P) before the deeps of the singular are enough a
(B) before the doors of the aircraft are opened a
landing.

